

"THIS IS THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BROADCASTING SYSTEM"

is a phrase heard daily in a number of leading colleges where campus radio stations are taking their places with college dramatic clubs and campus newspapers as leading undergraduate activities.

Campus radio is broadcasting by and for students. It is important to undergraduates as a medium of expression, as practical experience in new, vigorous arts, and as a genuine service to the college community. In addition, the campus station is a perfect outlet for productions by students of radio.

Heard only on the campus, these stations broadcast by "wired radio," carrying their signal over wires to the dormitories and college buildings. Anyone can listen on any radio--if he is in one of the college buildings. Because the signal stays on the campus, no license from the F.C.C. is required, as long as their standards are met.

College listeners want--and respond to--programs beamed especially to them. They like recordings of fine music; reports and analyses of world news; campus news prepared and presented by a student staff; they enjoy dramatic and variety and dance music and college sports broadcast on the scene by fellow students. The college audience is loyal to its station, because that station offers something no professional broadcaster can ever duplicate.

Broadcasting as a student activity is many things to many students. Unlike more traditional forms of expression, it uses many diverse talents--dramatic, musical, literary, technical, executive--and many types of background. Programs are prepared in cooperation with departments of instruction, debate councils, dramatic clubs, and other campus groups. The campus station is the voice of campus life.

Equipment similar to that used in standard stations may be bought, or it may be built more economically by interested students. Most campus stations are expanded over a period of years, and may be started for as little as \$200. What student broadcasters lack in expensive equipment they make up in good measure by patience, industry, and clever use of available resources.

Campus stations are in operation at:

Alabama	Pennsylvania
Brown	Princeton
Bryn Mawr	Radcliffe
Bucknell	Stephens
Cornell	Swarthmore
Columbia	Union
Haverford	Wellesley
Harvard	Wesleyan
Mary Washington	Williams
Ohio University	Yale

and are under construction in many other colleges.

College broadcasters do not operate for profit and pay few salaries. Some have grants from student activity funds for their operating expenses. Many rely on the sale of time to commercial advertisers. Local and national firms buy time on campus stations as they buy space in campus newspapers.

In the expanding field of educational radio, there will be a need for broadcasters with liberal college background and practical experience in broadcasting. Many of them may come from campus stations.

Campus broadcasting brings students and faculty together on discussion programs, quizzes, and dramatic programs; it brings students in different colleges together through a continuously active clearing house, the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. Now in its tenth year, this unique educational experiment provides training and experience and all the educational values of any group activity, but even more important, it is developing a generation of discriminating listeners who may be an important factor in shaping the future of radio.

Early in 1940 campus broadcasters recognized that a pooling of resources was essential to success. Radio is a highly technical field, in which creative work hinges upon many kinds of highly specialized knowledge. To provide this expert advice, promote exchange and cooperation between campus stations, and encourage the further development of campus radio, they joined to form the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System.

IBS is a non-profit corporation, owned and operated entirely by the campus stations. It is governed by a Council of representatives of its member stations and financed by dues.

Among other things:

IBS conducts a program of technical research on equipment design and transmission problems;

IBS assists in the exchange of programs by transcription, wired networks, and through a script library;

IBS publishes a monthly Bulletin, frequent newsletters, and other publications;

IBS sponsors an annual convention of student broadcasters from every part of the country who gather to exchange ideas and hear speakers from the industry, education, and government;

IBS provides advice and aid in the many specialized aspects of broadcasting, including programming, audience research, studio and equipment design, and station administration;

IBS represents college stations collectively in matters of copyright, radio law, and before the general public;

IBS provides groups interested in starting stations with full information.

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